

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

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THE SANITARY COMMISSION AND ITS WORK.

Because it was reported of the sanitation committee on its first four last week that its members discussed trees which offered breeding places to mosquitoes or rats, a number of citizens are busy directing their shafts of ridicule against that body. Their business philosophy consists of the maxim that if the sanitation committee keeps on finding all the filthy places which disgrace this city, people will come to think that the city might possibly be unclean. If we hide these choice centers, they argue, who will ever know that there is even a little allowable dirt here?

For two years this paper has been gently hinting that a little house cleaning would save the city thousands of dollars in the future. "Knockers!" cried the street-corner Solomons, noisily. Nothing was done and things went from bad to worse. The supervisors tilted their supercilious noses forty-five degrees in the ozone and voted another eighteen thousand dollars for a block of street repairs.

Then the cholera epidemic came, just a small one, which, through the instant action of the board of health and federal officials was stamped out after twenty-eight lives were lost. This comparatively small death rate, which those same Solomons are now orating about as evidence that it was not cholera at all but mumps or something similar, was the result of action on the part of experienced men on the board of health in the face of the protest of the same mud-puddle wisecracks against the enforcement of decent sanitary regulations.

Because cholera came, and because the physicians of the city predicted it as long as the filthy conditions in the tenement and swamp districts remained, the physicians are exposed to the awful ridicule of Canha Alley's Olympians.

The time of gentle hinting has fitted into the past with a lot of other things about Honolulu and the sanitation committee is engaged in nailing the handwriting to the wall where people can see. The crowd with the wise ideas who woke up with an unconscious start as soon as some one mentioned "palm tree," is out of date, unable to appreciate the sounder philosophy of sweeping the municipal dirt into the middle of the street and carting it off instead of hiding it under the corner of the carpet.

The fact is that the sanitary commission is a medium by which the people of this city are being brought to a realization of what conditions exist in their municipality, and once they thoroughly appreciate these conditions it is safe to say that the intelligent portion of them will face the problems bared like American citizens should and join, shoulder to shoulder, to eliminate the pest spots which endanger the health of the entire community.

It is exceedingly easy for those to criticize who will not see—to denounce the work of a body of intelligent men whose only purpose is to do their duty by their city and their fellowmen. When toes are trod upon it is not kind words which best ease the feelings. But so far as the work of the sanitary commission is concerned it is unfair to open the batteries of denunciation, for at this time all that the commissioners can pretend to do is the preliminary work in advance of what is liable to cause a howl to arise, as the changes contemplated to make of Honolulu, the acknowledged cleanest city in the country mean radical efforts sparing neither high nor low, rich nor poor.

It is not that Honolulu is such a dirty city, for in this respect it is only so in spots. But these spots are dangerous to all of the city and must and will be eliminated. It is that Honolulu is not the cleanest city in the world; only when this is accomplished, in spite of the opposition of the orientals who have, so to speak, inherited their surroundings, and those with blinders, can this municipality afford to rest upon its cleansing labors. By that time the sanitary commission will have deserved well of every citizen and will have a place in the history of the Territory. All should join in support of the commission, though, possibly, not always agreeing with it, for how much better it is for a people to face a problem and solve it, as Honolulu is doing, than to sidestep the truth.

SIMPLY FOR A SMILE WITH THE TEARS.

Really, there is an element of humor in the recent news from San Francisco that the grand jury has discovered a batch of scandals in the police department of that afflicted city. In some quarters it came as a surprise, but the real surprise is that the graft and mismanagement there have not been officially discovered long ago; the humorous point in the situation being that most of the common people of the city have known of it for months. The operations of a partisan police department in a city where the mayor complains that there are too many restrictions on vice can not be kept secret from very many, especially where it is shown that there is a brazenness in operating which indicates absolute indifference to public opinion, or presumes that public opinion is of no value compared to the protection of the city officials.

When the police commission suspended Chief of Police Seymour, last week, following charges made by the grand jury supplemented by an investigation of the commission, Seymour promptly applied to the superior court and received an injunction which effectively nullified the act of the commission. Thus is presented the anomaly of seeing a man in charge of the municipal machinery for the suppression of vice who, himself, is under charges of contributing to the extension of crime—and by the grace of the courts, which are in existence, theoretically, for the protection of the people from just such criminal procedure. The only comment, so far as known, which the labor union mayor of the unfortunate city has officially made is to criticize the fact that there are too many restrictions surrounding the running of the red light district and the Barbary Coast. He expresses a desire for a more liberal policy—in what? The supervision of the criminal classes.

Some day the people of San Francisco will rise up in their wrath and declare that their splendid city shall be a free American municipality, subject to no other domination than the laws of the land. It is to be hoped, for the best interests of San Francisco and its citizens, that this time will come before the opening of the great Panama-Pacific exposition.

WHY THE RIGHT-ABOUT?

What politicians ever gave any promise that any class of acceptable white labor was to be shut out of Hawaii and not considered by the bureau of immigration? What right had anyone to make any such promise, and to whom was the promise given?

If there was any promising done, the public, whose money the board of immigration is spending, has a right to know about it. It has also a right to know by what reasoning the officials of the board consider themselves bound by the political promises of others.

The Republican platform made no mention of any eligible white man being placed beyond the scope of the board of immigration; the speakers on the stump made no such promise as has been now brought up; the legislature heard no references to any promise to keep Russians or any other class of labor out or to refuse to assist them, or to decline to investigate their claims.

A few days ago, the board of immigration announced that it would resume Russian immigration, the plantations having expressed confidence in certain classes of Russians as agricultural laborers. Now, because of some "promises" made by someone who certainly had no right to make them, to someone not specified, it is announced by the board that Russians are not to be considered. Why? What is this all about? When did the board of immigration become the tail to someone's political kite?

Who is on the other end of the string?

H. A. Taylor makes an excellent suggestion in a letter to The Advertiser in this issue. His idea is that, in view of the ever-strengthening bonds of friendship between the two Anglo-Saxon nations, the fact of the approaching completion of the century of peace between America and Great Britain, the fact of the intimate trade relations between the United States and Canada, to be made even closer, and the fact that the leaders of the nations have entered upon the pathway leading to general arbitration of all possible disputes, the British and Americans in Honolulu "get together" for a joint celebration of a "sana" Fourth of July.

THE ADVERTISER'S CABLE SERVICE.

Attention has been called to one of the afternoon papers to the very superior cable service given its readers by The Advertiser, the paper explaining that while it mechanically copies the very skeletonized despatches it receives, this paper elaborates its cabled news. There is a reason. The Advertiser is enabled to present the news cabled to it as it should be presented because it is the only newspaper in the Territory which has a fully stocked newspaper library and the only newspaper in the Territory which does, as do its mainland contemporaries, keep constantly on hand for reference the indexed files of the newspapers published abroad.

The Advertiser does not content itself with announcing for its readers that "Jones is dead." If it receives a cable to that effect it goes to the trouble of searching its files and books of reference to find out for Advertiser readers who Jones may be, how long he has been sick and what the nature of his malady was. If anyone is interested in Jones, and he is always someone to justify the cable, there is always something worth finding out and adding to the mention of his death. The Advertiser, in short, gives in a concise way what the mainland papers elaborate on, and does it in up-to-date newspaper style. It is not all headlines and no facts.

The Advertiser's cable expenses are considerably more than twice those paid by either of its afternoon contemporaries and its news, coming as it does at a time when the Associated Press newsgatherers of the world have been able to confirm and sift down the many rumors of the day, is naturally much more accurate and full than that received here in the afternoon. Time is given, also, to the proper editing of the despatches, and a riot among Alaska coal miners is not located in Spain, as the "accurate" Star had it recently, nor is a despatch printed to the effect that the Vice-President is going to appoint a United States senator, as the same stickler for accuracy informed its readers recently, in connection with the resignation of Senator Bailey of Texas.

Yesterday's despatches may be taken as a fair indication of the manner in which the three papers cover the news. The Bulletin prints this despatch: SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 29.—The Chutes, San Francisco's most famous amusement park, was burned early this morning, and three persons are known to have lost their lives in the flames. The loss is a quarter of a million dollars.

This is an elaboration of the message as it came over the cable, but how much more intelligible for readers than the way the Star gives it, as follows: SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—The Chutes burned today and three perished. A quarter of a million dollars' damage was done.

"And three perished," says that journal, evidently afraid to state that it was three persons, for fear that it might have been three seals, or three woodchicks. Such love for accuracy may save ink, but it is not commendable in any way.

How The Advertiser gives the news of the fire at the Chutes to its readers can be seen by reference to the front page of this issue. Lost anyone has any further doubt as to the best account of the fire, let him compare what the Star, the Bulletin and The Advertiser publish yesterday and this morning with what appears in the San Francisco papers of this date when they arrive.

This paper courts comparison, both in the accuracy of the news it prints and the method of presenting it.

KUHIO AND HIS DUTIES.

From what particular poi bowl bath our Caesar, Kuhio, been dipping, that he should undertake to arrogate to himself the privilege of choosing what he will do and what he will not do regarding the people's business at Washington? The Delegate is probably the victim of the misquoter in many instances and it may be that his statements reported in an afternoon paper yesterday were never made. If they were, then Kuhio is doublecrossing the community and making a particular display of himself.

The Star reports that the Delegate—

Just before he left for Washington . . . told more than one local business man that the petition to abandon the Mahukia site would go into the waste basket in Washington, and made a suggestion that another petition be circulated in favor of retaining the Mahukia site. He said that the number of names on the Atkinson petition was not large enough to cause him to change his attitude, that he didn't care to present the petition, and that it would go into the waste basket, anyhow.

On the other hand, the Delegate has given more or less positive assurances that he will forward the cause of the civic center site, realizing that the majority of the VOTERS of the community, as represented by the signers of the Irwin site petition, agree with the treasury department officials that the Mahukia site is not the proper one for a federal building of the kind the treasury department wants to build and the kind the architects desire to plan.

Correspondence from Washington, published this morning, indicates pretty conclusively that the treasury department will do nothing to hasten matters so long as the Mahukia site is being foisted upon them, especially now as it has been demonstrated that the community generally is opposed to the original building plans.

Is it the expectation of Kuhio that a petition signed by practically eighty per cent of the voters of Honolulu can be tossed to one side because he may not be personally in favor of the object petitioned for? That is what his friends (?) here would like to intimate, carelessly, apparently, that they are making him out to be one whom eight years at Washington have taught nothing of the duties of a representative.

In the same way, the Delegate is credited with stating that he would not present the resolution passed in the legislature regarding the political redistricting of the Territory, nor the Fairchild resolution, regarding the public lands. He may not agree with the requests contained in these resolutions, but they are the formal expressions of the representatives of the people of Hawaii, for whom he is the elected mouthpiece at Washington. Whether he likes it or not, he is paid to represent Hawaii at Washington and not to saunter back and forth to the national capital on what he personally thinks is good for us.

However, we believe that the old trick of quoting an official after he has sailed is being worked again. Kuhio is not the chump some here appear anxious to make out.

CHINA LEARNS ANOTHER LESSON.

The pneumonic plague, which reaped such terrible toll during the past spring and winter throughout Manchuria, has taught China a lesson, the good effect of which will almost certainly demonstrate that the calamity which cost a hundred thousand lives has been a blessing in disguise. The great plague shook to its very foundations the disbelief the Empire still held in the efficacy of Western scientific methods and destroyed the superstitious faith of the Chinese in the superiority of their own medical practitioners. It was not until the regular Chinese doctors of the plague districts were practically wiped out by the disease, however, that the peasantry allowed the modern physicians to exercise their art or use their medicines.

The early attempts of the foreign and foreign-trained Chinese doctors to enforce quarantine rules, to attempt sanitation measures or to take any steps to combat the disease, were looked upon with suspicion, disregarded and, in some instances, flatly forbidden by the village rulers. The village doctors, with their incantations, their needles for piercing the abdomens of the plague victims in order to allow the evil spirits to escape, and their weird medicines, scoffed at the newcomers. The foreign doctors simply had to wait until the plague had killed off its first victims, among whom, invariably, were the village practitioners, who insisted in entering the plague rooms without taking the least precautions.

Finally, after the plague had swept its way from Mukden to Fachien, an ancient practitioner, famous throughout his district, formally presented his needles to Dr. Wu Lien-teh, a Cambridge graduate, being the first of the old school to acknowledge publicly the superiority of the new. That act accomplished almost as much for China as was accomplished by the capture of the Sacred City by the Allies.

In applying after that the methods they knew must be applied, the young Chinese physicians in charge of the plague fight, with whom cooperated the foreign doctors, encountered many obstacles. The crucial test came over the vital question of the disposition of unburied coffins and of the ever increasing number of corpses for which there were no coffins. The whole tradition of the land was against cremation. Yet those corpses had to be burned, and they were burned by authority given by the Wai-wu-pu itself. Here was an official surrender as complete as that of the old physician and his needle, and, of course, of vastly greater significance.

THE THOUSAND-NAME LIST.

Out of the list of the one thousand names of signers of the civic center petitions, being less than one-fifth of the total number, which was published yesterday by the Star, nearly fifty per cent are the names of those holding responsible positions in the city. Seventy-nine of the signers are professional men, attorneys, lawyers, clergymen, teachers, newspapermen, engineers and

Don't be Deceived by False Symptoms

Indications of Disturbed Digestion Are Often Mistaken for Other Disorders and Cause Unnecessary Alarm.

Palpitation of the heart does not imply that the vital organ is diseased.

Pain in the back does not necessarily mean kidney disease.

Headache does not often indicate there is anything wrong with your head.

All of these symptoms are caused by stomach trouble and when this is righted the alarming symptoms disappear. If you have them look to the condition of your stomach for the cause before you start to treat the symptoms rather than the disease.

If the sufferer from any form of stomach trouble is pale and the blood thin, the first step towards restoring the activity of the stomach is to improve the condition of the blood. A supply of rich, well-oxygenated blood is necessary to the processes of digestion and with it, if errors in diet are avoided, nature will work a cure. This is known as the tonic treatment for indigestion and its success is illustrated by the following cure:

Mr. L. G. Coffin, of No. 27 North Mora street, Arleta, a suburb of Portland, Ore., says: "In the fall of 1905 I began to have stomach trouble, which gradually grew worse until I was not able to work steadily. I wasn't well for the following three years and for three months was unable to do any work at all. I didn't have any appetite and my stomach hurt me all of the time. It was sour and gas was constantly forming on it. I was troubled with constipation and often had sick headaches. I was greatly run down in flesh and strength.

"I was treated by two doctors but neither did me any good. They pronounced my trouble catarrh of the stomach and said I needed rest. I don't believe they knew what ailed me. Finally I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, a medicine which had been used in our family for a number of years. I felt good effects from their use right away and continued them until cured. I am able to work every day now and feel much better every way."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are a general tonic and have cured such blood and nerve diseases as anemia, rheumatism, after-effects of the grip and fevers, sciatica, neuralgia, sick headaches, St. Vitus dance and other troubles. They cure stomach trouble by building up the blood so that it can nourish and strengthen the weakened digestive system. Hundreds of cures in most severe cases entitle this treatment to a thorough trial.

A copy of our diet book, "What to Eat and How to Eat," will be sent free on request to anyone interested.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.



such. Ninety-three of the signers hold or have held responsible positions in the government. One hundred and fifty-nine of the names appearing among the one thousand are those of business men, big and little. One hundred and forty-four of the signers are those of clerks in city offices and stores. Of the remainder of the names, hundreds are those of the higher class mechanics and workmen of the town, lunas, rapid transit men, firemen, federal engineers and such. No jury list, no popular subscription, no petition heretofore has contained a more representative lot of names than the list published yesterday. The only other list in existence approaching it is the voters' list.

The Advertiser is assured that the list is not a selected one. It contains enough names from the beginnings of the various petitions to complete the total of a thousand, requested by the Star. Hundreds of representative names do not appear in the list which are among the signatures to the petition. More than twenty petitions were in circulation. To tell which are the first five hundred and which the last five hundred out of a total of fifty-five hundred is impossible. No one knows. But no list of one thousand genuine signatures, so wholly representative of the citizens of Honolulu of all ranks, has ever been seen before. It speaks for itself.

NOT POLITICS, BUT MAGNIFICENT.

Whether one believes in the promised benefits from Canadian reciprocity or not, or whether one is politically with or against President Taft, the admiration of the independent man can not be withheld over the bold stand taken by the President for what he believes to be right. A delegation of representative farmers waited upon the President recently and intimated to him that their support of the Republican party would be withdrawn should he, a Republican President, force the enactment of the reciprocity agreement. Replying, Mr. Taft announced unequivocally that the question of future support for the Republican party or for himself as the candidate for that party did not enter into the argument for reciprocity, and that any threat affecting his "personal political fortunes" should be entirely disregarded by him. It is from such utterances that President Taft retains his hold upon the independent citizens who refuse to consider party expediency paramount in all questions. "This," says The Nation, in referring to the President's plain speaking, "may not be politics, but it is magnificent."

The Advertiser denounced the actions of Police Officer Carter in making an attack upon a prisoner on the waterfront last week, after the man was held by others and helpless, because such an assault took place. Whatever may be the denials, the affair took place as described in this paper the morning following. It is noticeable that the city attorney's office failed to call anyone from this office in the investigation, although an eyewitness of the affair was ready to testify and substantiate the charges made. He not only stood near when Carter struck the helpless prisoner, after the arrest, had been made, but he followed to the police station and listened while Carter taunted the prisoner with the fact that he had "got even" with him, and heard Moore's reply that he (Carter) could only get the best of it when it was impossible to strike back. Sheriff Jarrett may desire to retain a man like Carter on the force; that is his business. He has established a reputation for doing otherwise, however.

Gradually Getting the Billboards.

The city of St. Louis has been in a row with the billboard people for a long time, reports the Portland Telegram. The city undertook by ordinance to regulate, but not to abolish the billboards. It was the public sense that every billboard should be put back from the property line at least fifteen feet; that beneath every board there should be an open space of at least three feet; and that billboards should not be continuous, without a break; for more than fifty feet. Added to all this the double-decked billboard was abolished altogether.

The billboard trust resisted, as it is in the habit of doing in every city where there is any attempt to render the nuisance less unsightly or unsafe or unsanitary. The matter went into the state courts. The city won, and then the billboard people took it to the Supreme Court of Missouri. That tribunal has just handed down a decision affirming the judgment of the state court.

This decision is significant further than appears merely upon its face. It opens the way, as the civic betterment people of St. Louis believe, and as it looks reasonable, for further and more drastic regulation. It is possibly the first of a line of decisions that will give American cities mastery over the billboard situation, instead of leaving the matter in the hands of an interstate combine as it is at present.

The billboard fight in every city is stubborn—inexplicably stubborn as one considers the functions of regulation which cities exercise with reference to building and other kindred matters. The reason behind it all is, of course, the patronage of the business man who thinks it better to encourage what he believes to be a medium of cheap advertising, than to pay any serious attention to the "fad" of civic taste and beauty. But that supporting sentiment is gradually weakening; and with court decisions in line there is hope of getting the best of the billboard after all.